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Flashback

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FLASHBACK

Journal of the Washington County Historical Society

Preserving Our Past for Future Generations

Volume 67 Fall 2017 Number 3

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CARDINAL YEARBOOK

On the Cover: Many of the cadets of the University of Arkansas during the early part of the 19th century wound up serving the country's armed forces during World War I.

Biographies of University of Arkansas Students and Alumni Who Died During World War I

By Lisa C. Childs

Thirty men and one woman attended the University of Arkansas before dying in service during the Great War. Twenty-nine[1] are memorialized on a plaque now in Vol Walker Hall. Eleven of them are on the January 1919 University Gold Star List. Three (Fish, Rogers, and R. Martin) died in accidents – Fish and Rogers in aeroplane accidents and R. Martin in an accident of unknown nature. Five (Cooperrider, H. B. Martin, Shelton, Sellers, and Rainwater) were killed in action in France. (R. Martin and Rogers also died in France.) Six (Sims, Wilson, Boone, Tovey, Washington, and Watts) died in hospitals or from unspecified illness. Seventeen died from influenza or pneumonia. Although it was known as the Spanish flu, these victims all died in the United States — eleven in Fayetteville,[2] and six elsewhere.

Donald D. Wilson (1895-1916)

Although Wilson appears on the 1919 University Gold Star Honor Roll and on the World War memorial at the old Washington County courthouse, he actually died in the Hot Springs army hospital, December 13, 1916 — several months before the

United States entered the World War in April 1917. His name is not on the plaque in Vol Walker Hall. He did, however, die while in service from malarial leptomeningitis.

Wilson was a member of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity, and graduated in 1916 with an A.B. While at the university, he served on the student council (along with Ray Martin), representing the military department. He was the first lieutenant of the cadet battal-

ion, and adjutant of the First Battalion, Second Regiment, Arkansas National Guard (with Ray Martin) in summer 1916, when they were mobilized to the Mexican border. His remains are buried in Evergreen Cemetery in Fayetteville.

Wilson Park was named for Donald's aunt, Mattie (Morrow) Wilson, after her son (and Donald's cousin) Charles Morrow Wilson transferred seventeen acres of land for Fayetteville to use as a park in 1946.

William Boykin Boone (1896-1918)

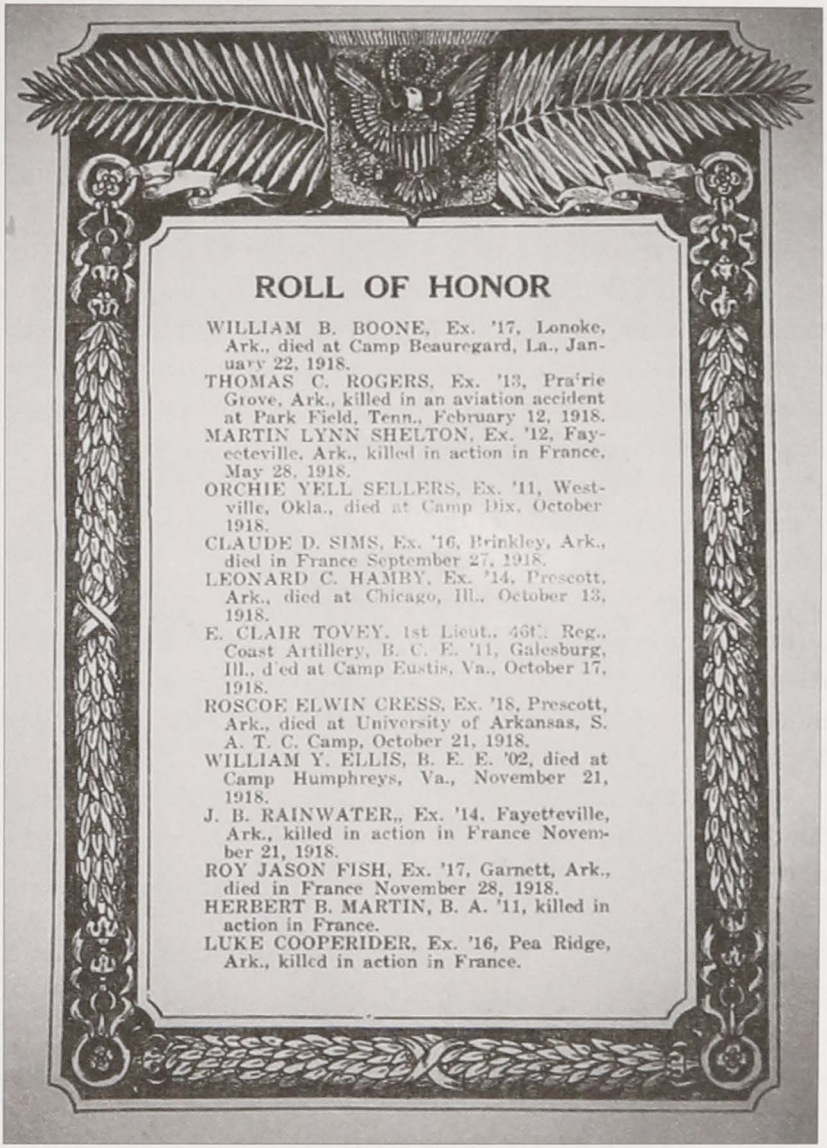
William Boykin Boone of Lonoke, Arkansas, died from complications from appendicitis in Camp Beauregard, Louisiana. He was reportedly the only member of the Kappa Sigma fraternity, Xi chapter, to die in the Great War. His parents owned a drug store in Lonoke. He left for the University on January 4, 1917, and was at the Student Citizens Training Camp, Fort Logan by the end of the spring semester. While later generations claim direct descent from Daniel Boone, his father believed the relationship was more likely through Daniel Boone's brother. Kappa Sigma's Xi UA chapter recognized him with a tribute in May 2014.[3]

William Boone

Thomas Cicero Rogers (1897-1918)

Thomas Cicero Rogers was born and raised in Prairie Grove, Washington County, Arkansas, where his family farmed. On February 12, 1918, less than a month after his 21st birthday, he was killed in an aeroplane collision at Memphis. His biplane and one piloted by Paul B. Cooley of San Jose, California, collided about 300 feet above the airport (Park Field). The airfield had been split in two to enable more flight practice, and Cooley and Roberts tried to land at

Two cadets on a wintry ride in front of Old Main.



ROLL OF HONOR

WILLIAM B. BOONE, Ex. '17, Lonoke, Ark., died at Camp Beauregard, La., January 22, 1918.

THOMAS C. ROGERS, Ex. '13, Prairie Grove, Ark., killed in an aviation accident at Park Field, Tenn., February 12, 1918.

MARTIN LYNN SHELTON, Ex. '12, Fayetteville, Ark., killed in action in France, May 28, 1918.

ORCHIE YELL SELLERS, Ex. '11, Westville, Okla., died at Camp Dix, October 1918.

CLAUDE D. SIMS, Ex. '16, Brinkley, Ark., died in France September 27, 1918.

LEONARD C. HAMBY, Ex. '14, Prescott, Ark., died at Chicago, Ill., October 13, 1918.

E. CLAIR TOVEY, 1st Lieut., 46th Reg., Coast Artillery, B. C. E. '11, Galesburg, Ill., died at Camp Eustis, Va., October 17, 1918.

ROSCOE ELWIN CRESS, Ex. '18, Prescott, Ark., died at University of Arkansas, S. A. T. C. Camp, October 21, 1918.

WILLIAM Y. ELLIS, B. E. E. '02, died at Camp Humphreys, Va., November 21, 1918.

J. B. RAINWATER,, Ex. '14, Fayetteville, Ark., killed in action in France November 21, 1918.

ROY JASON FISH, Ex. '17, Garnett, Ark., died in France November 28, 1918.

HERBERT B. MARTIN, B. A. '11, killed in action in France.

LUKE COOPERIDER, Ex. '16, Pea Ridge, Ark., killed in action in France.

The University of Arkansas yearbook, the *Razorback*, published an Honor Roll in 1919 of students and alumni who were known to have died during World War I.

the same time – colliding instead. Tom's name is one of three University students to also appear on the memorial at the old Washington County courthouse.

As the newspaper story described it, "Rogers' machine ... crashed into and through the tail of the fuselage of Cooley's biplane. Both machines turned completely over and then Cooley's plane made a straight nosedive for the earth. Still under power, it crashed into the ground nose first, completely wrecking the machine. ... Rogers made an effort to straighten his machine after the accident, but was too near the earth. He went hurtling down in a tail spin or corkscrew dive to the earth, crashing to a stop about 200 feet from the spot where Cooley's machine landed." Although neither machine caught fire and the seatbelts held, "[b]oth machines were smashed into a thousand bits and the engines were embedded in the ground to the depth of about two feet." Tom's death certificate reports his cause of death as "a complete fracture of skull and face."

Rogers' body was shipped to Fayetteville by train, where it was met by the Home Guard, commanded by Captain Leon R. Smith, which escorted the casket to the J. F. Moore undertaking shop, and thence to Prairie Grove. A squad of uniformed Home Guards also attended the funeral at Prairie Grove.

Tom's older brother Lee Hugh Rogers (1889-1948) enlisted about five months before Tom's death. An electrical engineer, he had been in Tampico, Mexico before enlisting. He was a second lieutenant in the Aviation Section Signal Corps. Never married, he eventually opened Rogers Electric Shop on Block Avenue, Fayetteville.[4]

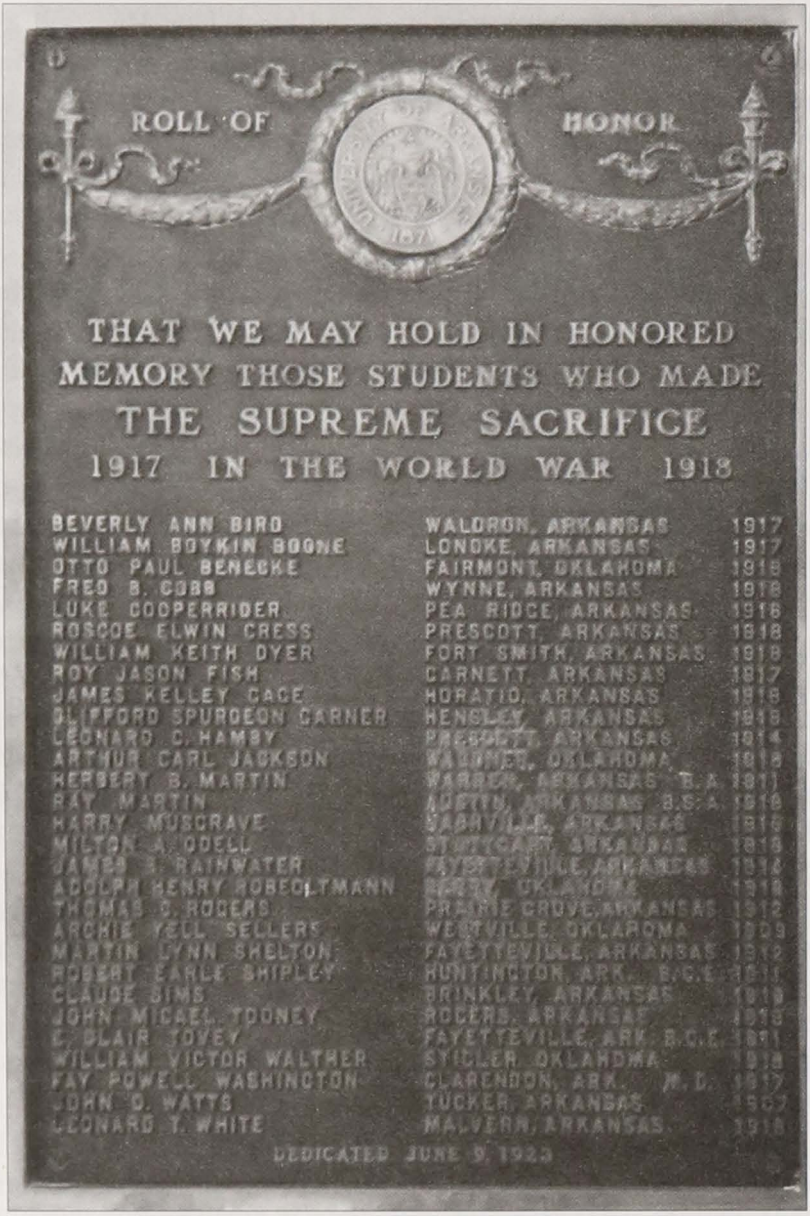
Joseph Daniel Watts (1886-1918)

Not much has been found about Joseph Watts' time at the university. The memorial states he last attended in 1907, which would mean he was about twenty-one.

He was born in Rison, Cleveland County. Joe was the youngest of eight children – two of whom died before Joe was ten. He may have been named for his father's younger brother Daniel Watts and his mother's younger brother Joseph Sinclair.

By 1917, his parents had died and he was working in Tucker

The university dedicated a memorial during its 49th commencement on Saturday, June 9, 1923, after what was described as the "most elaborate military ceremonial ever staged at the University of Arkansas." The bugle sounded attention, and the band played the national anthem. Reverend B. L. Ayers gave the invocation. Mae Ellen Dvorachek and Alice Jones, not yet five years old, unveiled the bronze tablet. Colonel Hill Carruth then made a memorial address. "Taps" was played.



Shortly after Vol Walker Hall was built, the memorial plaque was moved to the east lobby of the building and is still there.

(Jefferson County) as a planter and clerk for D. B. Niven & Co. He was short and stout, with gray eyes and black hair. His employer, Dougal Burke Niven, was a son of the same family his father was an overseer for before the Civil War. His four surviving sisters and one brother Thomas had married, although Thomas had apparently divorced by then. Thomas was working as a streetcar motor man in Pine Bluff, where two of their sisters were also living. His sister Sallie married into the Niven family.

Joe, now 31, was taken ill at Camp Beauregard, Rapides Parish, Louisiana, where he wrote his will the day before he died on February 21, 1918. He left his Jefferson County farm to his four sisters, and his government's war risk insurance policy to his brother Thomas -- conditioned on his erecting suitable memorials for Joseph and their parents from the proceeds. Thomas erected a plain monument for their parents at Niven Cemetery in Cleveland County, and a more elaborate one for Joseph at Bellwood Cemetery in Pine Bluff.

Joe left his diamond ring and automobile, which were already in their possession, along with a thousand dollar insurance policy, to D. B. and J. D. Niven. Although the identity of J. D. Niven is not known, it seems likely that she was his fiancée and a niece or cousin of his employer Dougal B. Niven. Joe would have been an early adapter of technology to have an automobile in Arkansas in 1918. There were just 190 miles of hard-surfaced roads in Arkansas in 1918, and the first modern road, the Dollarway Road, was finished in 1914, when it was recognized as the longest continuous concrete pavement in the United States. It covered twenty-three miles from Pine Bluff to Little Rock.[5]

Martin Lynn Shelton (1894-1918)[6]

Lynn Shelton attended the University for two years before moving to California in 1912. His 1912 yearbook entry used an epigram from A. C. Swinburne's poem Prelude (a poem in which Swinburne rejects the idea of God and of immortality), "Save his own soul, he hath no star." Four years later, Lynn became a signal draftsman for the Santa Fe railway. He volunteered in October 1917, and sailed to France with the American Expedition, arriving in France in De-

cember 1917. He was assigned to the medical department, First Gun Battalion.

Major General Ballard cited him for bravery, with the order recognizing his conspicuous gallantry in action, "Voluntarily and at great personal danger he left the shelter of the trenches during a heavy bombardment in order to assist in removal of bodies of three comrades who had been killed."[7] With his death on May 28, 1918, Lynn became the first Washington County soldier to die in the Great War, and Fayetteville's American Legion post was chartered as the Lynn Shelton Post No. 27 on July 31, 1919. (After World War II, the post was renamed the Shelton-Tucker Post.)[8] His name, like that of Donald Wilson and Tom Rogers, appears on the memorial at the old Washington County courthouse.

Lynn Shelton

In 1924, Major Robert M. Angus of Fayetteville composed a marching song, "Legionnaires, Fall In," and dedicated it to Lynn Shelton. The sheet music featured "a picture of Mr. Shelton, hung above a flag display and local commanders and post commanders."[9] It was the official song of the State Convention of Legionnaires that year. (Angus's wife Mary (Chapman) was a music teacher, and their daughter Mary Jane (Angus) Haley (1913-2012) was the organist for Rolling Hills Baptist Church in Fayetteville for over 20 years. She graduated from the University of Arkansas about 1934. They may have contributed to the composition.)

Lynn's remains are buried at Somme American Cemetery and Memorial, Bony, Departement de l'Aisne, Picardie, France. His mother Susie (Walker) Shelton traveled to France in 1930 as part of a Gold Star Mothers and Widows Pilgrimage. His brother Thayer Skelton designed the eponymous Fayetteville American Legion Post building, which was dedicated by Governor Adkins just a week before their mother Susie (Walker) Shelton died in February 1941.

The Shelton family's connections with the University of Arkansas are many. Lynn's great-grandfather Peter Van Winkle supplied lumber to build Old Main. His sister Agnes Dean "Dean" Shelton married Z. Lytton Reagan, who earned a bachelor's degree in civil engineering at the university in 1908. Dean attended the prep school at the university, and probably at least two years at the college. Dean and Lytton named their youngest daughter Betty Lynn Reagan (1925-2005) for her brother. In 1871, Lytton's father Hugh Reagan voted to locate the university in Washington County, and later served as secretary of the board of the trustees for the university. All three of Dean Reagan's daughters obtained undergraduate degrees from the university.[11] His brother Thayer Ewing Shelton (1899-1982) became an inventor, engineer and architect, known for his Maximlite schools, intended to maximize natural light.[12]

Lynn's parents are buried at Sons Chapel Cemetery. Their home, Sunset Farms, was located nearby. In July 1930, Mrs. Shelton was recognized for her "spirit for decoration" as seen in her stone-veneered home "with Kudzu growing profusely over it."[13]

Luke Cooperrider (1894-1918)

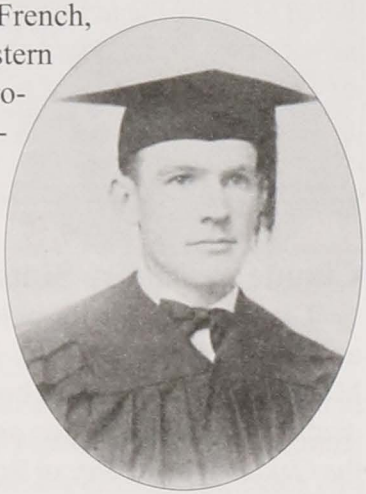
Luke Cooperrider was born in Hastings, Adams County, Nebraska in 1894. His family, who were farmers, soon moved to Mount Vernon in Benton County and stayed in the area (moving eventually to near Joplin, Missouri), but he enlisted in June 1917, after signing up for the draft in Oakland, Michigan, where he was a farm laborer. (His family lived in Pea Ridge at the time.) Luke was a private in the 32nd Division, 125th Infantry Regiment. He died on July 31, 1918 in France, where he is buried in the Oise-Aisne American Cemetery.

Herbert Bradley Martin (1888-1918)[14]

Herbert Martin graduated from the university with a degree in chemistry in 1911. He was a member of the Pi Kappa Alpha fraternity. Born in Warren, he was the first Bradley county native to die in the Great War. His father Charles Nicklin Martin was a physician in Warren (as was Charles' father John Wilson Martin), and his moth-

er Eunice Bradley was a granddaughter of Captain Hugh Bradley, for whom Bradley county was named (and the source of Herbert Bradley Martin's middle name).[15] In 1910, Herbert was censused as a laborer in a surveying party. His 1910 yearbook entry suggests his affinity for chemistry, reading "'He sits high in all the people's hearts,' and especially in Dr. Carroll's."

Dr. Charles Geiger Carroll (1875-1916) joined the university as a professor of chemistry in 1905. In a sign of how much times have changed, Carroll taught Latin, English, French, chemistry, and physics at Southwestern University in 1897 and 1898. He was promoted to assistant professor of chemistry in 1898. The University of Arkansas recruited him soon after he earned his Ph.D. from Johns Hopkins University. He did not give up the languages entirely, as he co-authored *French Lyric Poets of the Post-Romantic Period* with Antonio Marinoni (also of the University). He may be one of the university's first patent holders, as he and William H. Adams were granted U.S. patent No. 906,383 for a solder for aluminum in 1908. He also founded the Glee Club.[16]



Herbert Martin

When Martin registered for the draft in June 1918, he was working as a clerk for the Western Union Telegraph Company in Dallas, Texas and seeing a young woman named Maybelle Stiener. Previously, he had been a second lieutenant for the National Guard in Arkansas. Martin was in Company D of the 30th Engineering Battalion. He was killed in action while guarding a bridge in advance of infantry in France on August 5, 1918. His remains are now buried in Oakland Cemetery in Warren. Warren's American Legion post, which is now the Bradley County Veterans' Museum, was named for him.

1911 Cardinal, University of Arkansas

Claude Dinsmore Sims (1896-1918)

Claude Sims was the older of two children born to Mary Z. (Myers) and William K. Sims. His father was a druggist in Brinkley, Monroe County. Claude's brother Willie died at age fourteen. Claude died of disease in France on September 25, 1918. His cenotaph in the Oaklawn Cemetery in Brinkley states that he "served with honor in the World's War, died in the service of his country." He was a private in the 78th field artillery, 6th division, and his remains are buried in the Meuse-Arconne American Cemetery, Romagne, France. The stone includes both an image of artillery and a column broken off short to indicate a life similarly broken off short.[17]

Lt. Ray Archie Martin (1890-1918)

Ray Archie Martin was from Austin, Lonoke County, Arkansas. He graduated from the university with a degree in agriculture in 1916, after representing the agriculture students on the student council in October 1915. In summer 1916, he, along with 22 other university students, belonged to the Arkansas National Guard. When the war with Mexico was looming, the guard was called for border service, including Sgt. Major Martin as a member of the staff. He went on to Iowa State Agricultural College on a $200 scholarship.

He served in the 39th Infantry Regiment, 4th Infantry Division, having been appointed 2nd lieutenant from 2nd lieutenant, second Infantry, Arkansas National Guard in November 1917. The circumstances of his death were marred by confusion. His family apparently heard that he had been wounded in September 1918. In March 1919, he was reported as dead. Then, in early April 1919, the Fayetteville Democrat reported, "Mourned as dead by his aged mother and young bride of less than a year, and published in the papers as killed in action, Lieut. Ray Martin, a former student of the University, is now reported alive and fully recovered from wounds from which he was supposed to have died." But, two months later, on June 17, 1919, his name appeared on a casualty list as having died from an accident. His memorial at the Meuse-Argonne American Cemetery and Memorial, Lorraine, France, gives his death date as September 28, 1918 so it appears that he probably died in September 1918.

Archie Martin

His mother apparently did not participate in the 1929 Mothers' Pilgrimage, although his widow Mrs. C. Martin of St. Louis expressed interest.

Archie Yell Sellers (1894-1918)

Born in Robinson, Benton County, Arkansas, Archie Yell Sellers was named for Arkansas' second governor, Archibald Yell. His family had moved to Westville in Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory by the time he was six years old. Archie was a freshman at the University in 1910, where he and his sister Gertrude were members of the Oklahoma Tribe, formed in January "to promote the interest of the University in the new state" (Oklahoma having achieved statehood in 1907) and "to strengthen the bonds of friendship among the Oklahomans at the University."

His father was born in Kansas, and was a doctor. Archie died at the base hospital at Camp Dix, New Jersey on October 2, 1918, ten days before his unit, the 136th Ambulance Company, 109th Sanitary Train, was to depart for Europe. His remains are buried in Westville.

Roy Jason Fish (1896-1918), 1st Lieut., was born in Garnett, Lincoln County. He was a student in officer school, Fort Logan, in May 1917. Having been promoted to first lieutenant, gunnery school, he died in an airplane accident in France on October 3, 1918. He was first buried in Saint-Jean-de-Monts, Vendee, France, and then reinterred in Arlington National Cemetery, where his body now rests. The American Legion post in Star City is named for him. His nephew and namesake Roy Jason Fish (1930-2012) also attended the University of Arkansas. This second Roy became a professor at Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary, and served as an interim pastor of more than fifty churches.

The Spanish Influenza in Fayetteville

Training at the University began in June 1918, with about 300 men housed in the dormitories. After two months training, the first batch was ready, and another 300 arrived. With school scheduled to open September 26, they were housed in five two-story barracks for the enlisted men, along with officers' quarters, a YMCA, and a bath house with 25 showers (for 300 men). The barracks were just west of the Arkansas Avenue-Dickson Street intersection, in what we now think of as the arboretum. The barracks, housing about 600 students, opened at the end of September.

By early October, the barracks were filled with flu patients. On October 9, public gatherings were forbidden and classes suspended in a vain attempt to stop the flu spreading. Most of the eleven young men who died in Fayetteville were housed in the barracks for the Student Army Training Corps. Dr. Nina "Ma" Hardin was the superintendent of the infirmary, which was filled to overflowing. Volunteers, at least fifty women, were called to nurse the sick in the barracks. President Futrall credited the women's "unselfish devotion" for helping end the epidemic in Fayetteville.[18] The influenza

cases began to decline in late October, and the university reopened on November 2.

Harry Lee Musgrove (1898-1918)

Harry Musgrove was born in Missouri. (The bronze marker erroneously suggests a connection to the Musgrave family of Nashville in Howard County.) By the time he was two, his family had moved to DeView, Woodruff County, where his father managed a general mercantile store. When he registered for the draft in September 1918, he was a bookkeeper for M. D. Thompson in Grays, Woodruff County. He entered the university on opening day, and was slightly ill at the time, but quickly became seriously ill. He died on his half-birthday, Wednesday, October 9, 1918, in the Crenshaw house in Fayetteville.[19] His parents had arrived the day before. According to the local newspaper, he was the first University boy to die in the epidemic.

Dr. Charles Leslie Stewart, the new head of the Department of Economics and Sociology, accompanied the family home. Dr. Stewart's wife Ruth was in Fayetteville, with a one-year-old to take care of. (This courtesy escort soon went by the wayside as the epidemic worsened.)

Harry's parents asked the newspaper to share their appreciation: "We take this method of expressing our deep appreciation to the doctors, nurse and friends of their tender care and loving consideration extended our darling boy Henry [sic] who came among you as a stranger, and who was so soon stricken with illness. Your kindness will be a sweet memory so long as we live."

Harry's mother died later that month, leaving his father with four children, ranging in age from seven to 18. An aunt and uncle in Oklahoma raised Harry's two younger sisters.

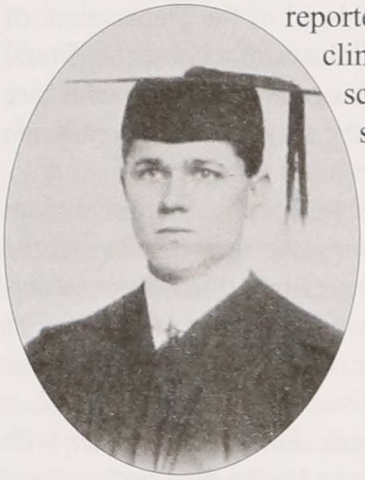
Leonard Thomas White (1898-1918)

Leonard White was born and raised in Arkansas. He and his father Thomas Curren White both registered for the draft on September 10, 1918, in Malvern, Hot Spring County. They were work-

ing for the Wisconsin-Arkansas Lumber Company. Leonard's father was a lumber grader and Leonard was a car repairer. It appears that Leonard was an only child. He was reportedly the first to die at the university barracks. He died at noon on October 10, 1918. That day's newspaper reported, "Military authorities announce that the situation is well in hand and other patients are improving rapidly." His parents arrived the day before his death, and returned to Malvern with the body in a flag-draped coffin. They were accompanied by an unnamed faculty member.

Robert Earle Shipley (1887-1918).

Robert Shipley earned a B.C.E. in civil engineering in 1911, and was a member of Phi Kappa Alpha. He was also 1st Sergeant in Company B in the campus military unit. His 1908 yearbook entry quoted Sir Walter Raleigh's epigram (directed toward Queen Elizabeth), "Fain would I climb yet I fear to fall." (Queen Elizabeth reportedly responded, "If thy heart fails thee, climb not at all." The 1910 yearbook described him as a "rip roaring junior," "a staunch supporter of the Droke Sunday School class and owns a pew in the Y.M.C.A."[20] His 1911 yearbook entry quoted a clerk in Shakespeare's Henry VI, "Sir, I thank God I have been so well brought up that I can write my name."



Robert Shipley

Robert was born in Indian Territory, and his parents died before he was ten years old. He was largely raised by his maternal aunt, Sarah (McNabb) McConnell, and grandparents, Rev. Nathaniel B. and Isabella (McClure) McNabb in Sebastian County. In June 1917, he was working for the Texarkana Pipe Works as a drainage engineer, and claimed exemption from the draft due to his agriculture development work.

His colleagues at the Texarkana Pipe Works "esteemed him very

highly, not only for the value of his services, but as a thorough gentleman."

Having moved to Booneville, Logan County, in June 1918, he married Helen Cook and enlisted soon thereafter. He was at the First Engineers' Training School, Camp A. A. Humphreys, Virginia, when he died of influenza, October 11, 1918. His two brothers also served. His brother John Leroy Shipley, M.D., made a thirty-year career of navy service, and his brother Elwin M. Shipley was in the Aviation Service of the Navy.

John Michael Toomey (1900-1918)

John Toomey was the very youngest of this group. He was just eighteen years, seven months, and three days old when he died. John's father Edward Hugh Toomey made a career in the federal government. He was a government clerk in Washington D.C. when John was born in 1900, and moved to Pennsylvania by 1905, then to New York by 1908, Beatrice, Nebraska by 1910, and Salina, Kansas by 1915. When John enlisted in September 1918, his family was living in Rogers, Benton County, and he gave his occupation as student. John died on October 11, 1918, after ten days' illness, in which influenza turned to pneumonia. His body was sent to Rogers for burial, but it is unknown where the remains were placed. By 1920, Edward and his wife Kate (Dwyer) Toomey had settled in Dallas, where they and four of their other five children are buried.

Willis Armstrong Odell (1898-1918)

Willis Odell died on October 11, 1918 of pneumonia resulting from influenza. He was a student at the Army Training School.

He was likely named for his father's mother, Susan Willis (Armstrong) Odell. She died soon after Willis' father Charles was born, and Charles' grandparents John and Susan H. (Willis) Armstrong helped to raise Charles until Charles' father married his dead wife's sister Martha.

Sometime before Willis was born, Charles moved from Peoria, Illinois to Arkansas county, where he began as a carpenter, but even-

tually settled into selling real estate in Stuttgart. Charles' mother Emma was born in Nebraska, with her parents emigrating from Germany and Austria. In her first six years of marriage, she had lost two babies, with Willis being the only survivor in the 1900 census. Like his father's mother, Willis' mother Emma appears to have died soon after his sister Louise was born, so his father Charles raised him and his younger sister Louise. Charles was a real estate agent in Stuttgart until about 1921, when he moved to Arizona where he soon died of tuberculosis. Although Willis is buried in Lone Tree Cemetery in Stuttgart, his father and much of his extended family are buried in Peoria, Illinois.

Willis had just graduated from Stuttgart High School in a class of 31 on June 7 of that year before coming to Fayetteville for training. That spring, Willis took a second in composition and his sister, a first in piano in the Prairie Literary and Athletic Association contest (helping Stuttgart to carry first honors).

His body is buried in Lone Tree Cemetery in Stuttgart, with a marker identifying him as American Legion. Like Harry Musgrove, his family was accompanied on the train home by a faculty member, here, Dr. Lynn Wesley Osborn, assistant professor of agronomy. (Dr. Osborn was working for the experiment station, and lived at 346 Arkansas Avenue. He claimed exemption from the draft by virtue of his work for the state and federal government.)

James Bruce "Bud" Rainwater (1896-1918)

Bud's mother Nancy (Hewitt) Rainwater died giving birth to Bud, so he was largely raised by his sister Agnes (Rainwater) Ladd, nearly twenty years his senior. He grew up in Fayetteville, where he was known as Bud Ladd. In June 1917, he was in Nampa, Idaho, working on a farm, and admitted to having six months experience in the Arkansas infantry as a private. His older brother Charles Sterman Rainwater (1888-1964) also served, having enlisted in Nevada. Bud was killed in action in France on October 12, 1918, and his remains are buried in Evergreen Cemetery, Fayetteville, with his parents. He was survived by his wife Jessie Jewel (Sherrod) Rainwater (1897-1991) and their son Miles Harvey Rainwater (1915-1983).

William Victor Walther (1897-1918)

William Walther was born in Florida to Gustavus A. Walther[21] and Gus's second wife Mathilde (Meyer) Walther (both of German ancestry). William's family, like Cooperrider, Cress and Toomey, was living in Nebraska in 1885. They moved back to Florida by 1900, where his uncle was a harness maker and his father farmed or kept bar. His family then moved to Wisconsin, where his mother died in 1914.

Walther and his two full brothers were in Stigler or Haskell, Oklahoma when they registered for the draft in 1917. (His older half-brothers were in Chicago, where one was a dentist.) Walther died in Fayetteville at 3:30 a.m. on Sunday, October 13, 1918 of pneumonia caused by influenza. His brother, Zeno, came from Stigler to be with him, and was himself stricken with the flu, so he stayed with Mrs. F. O. Gulley, 5 Mount Nord, until he recovered. William's body was sent for burial to Wisconsin, where his father lived.

Sgt. Leonard Christopher Hamby (1891-1918)

Leonard Hamby, like Cress, lived in Prescott. By June 1917, he was an automobile mechanic and electrical engineer, and the superintendent of the Prescott Water & Light Plant. When he submitted his draft registration, he claimed exemption from the draft on the grounds of his employment. He also mentioned had some military service at school. He was a member of Sigma Nu, Gamma Upsilon Chapter. He reportedly was a sergeant in a motor truck train.[22] He died in Chicago on October 14, 1918, of influenza and pneumonia, and his body is buried in De Ann Cemetery in Prescott. His family's house is still standing in Prescott.[23] His father, Christopher Columbus Hamby, was a teacher and later a lawyer of some prominence.

Although the family of William Keith Dyer (1899-1918) was in Indian Territory shortly before he was born, he seems to have spent his life in Sebastian County, except for venturing up to Fayetteville for school. When he filled out his draft card in mid-September 1918, he was a clerk in Fort Smith for the Arkansas Valley [Forest? Construction?] Company. He died in Fayetteville on October 14 of influenza and pneumonia. His mother and brother were with him when

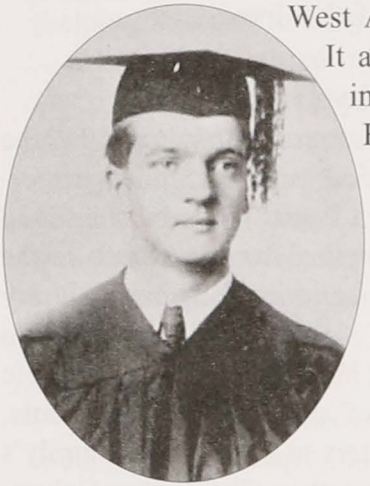
he died. (The newspaper doesn't say whether it was his older half-brother Marvin C. Thomas, who married ten days after registering for the draft, or his younger brother Hershel, who died just after Christmas of that year. Hershel was sixteen.)

Lt. Edwin Clair Tovey (1889-1918)

Clair Tovey and his brother Henry Doughty Tovey were quite musical. Clair was a baritone while his brother was the director of piano, organ and theory, and eventually the director of fine arts, at the University of Arkansas.[24]

When Henry registered for the draft in September 1918, he identified his brother Clair, then of the 46th Artillery, as his nearest relative.

Henry was living at what was known as the Fish Bowl House, 614 Ida. (Ida was about a block long, between Arkansas Avenue and West Avenue, just north of Dickson Street. It appears it has since been incorporated into Lafayette Street.) He never married. Henry Tovey composed the music for the university's alma mater, and was the organist for St. Paul's Episcopal Church. During the war, Henry also was responsible for the first Red Cross drive in Fayetteville. He had "the largest and finest collection of Victor and Edison records in the state." He was also known for helping men who were struggling financially to get through college.



Clair Tovey

Although Clair was musical and artistic (with a byline as an assistant artist for the 1910 yearbook), he earned a degree in civil engineering from the University in 1911, completing four years of coursework in just three years. In the 1909 yearbook, he wrote, "Birds do not always have feathers," likely referring to the young women attending the university. He was in the university's Company E in 1909 and a corporal in Company D in

1910, as well as the secretary and a first bass of the Glee Club – "a professional choirboy, with a dent where his bump of knowledge should be" (according to his 1910 yearbook). In 1911, he was described as the nightingale of the senior class.

After graduation, he spent a year in Canada in railroad construction work, and then formed the firm of Humphries & Tovey, Pine Bluff. He volunteered in June 1917, completed training at the Presidio, near San Francisco, and was commissioned first lieutenant in the engineering corps, 46th Artillery. He married Selma Martin of Pine Bluff on December 7, 1917, and was then transferred to Virginia, where he was an instructor at the camp. He died on October 17, 1918, after his unit had gone overseas, leaving behind his widow, just two months pregnant with their daughter Clair Henrietta, who was born May 18, 1919 (likely named for Clair and his brother Henry). His wife was with him through his illness and death, but Henry was unable to reach him before his death.

Louis D. "Bud" Lighton, a friend of the Tovey brothers, wrote his sister after learning Clair had died, "Oh Lord! I'm so sorry for Henry. You wouldn't mind if it came in the working of the big fight, but in a way that is apart from it all, it is mighty hard."[25] On the day Clair was buried, his promotion to captaincy was received.

Ted B. Cobbs (1898-1918)

Ted Cobbs was born in Arkansas in 1898. His parents tended to roam, being in St. Francis County when they married in 1889, Logan County in 1900, Sebastian County in 1902, and in Cross County in 1918 when Teddy, a student in the Student Army Training Corps (SATC) of the University of Arkansas, died of influenza in Fayetteville at 7 p.m. on October 17, 1918. His body was shipped the next day to the family home in Wynne. Teddy is buried in Cogbill Cemetery, Wynne, Cross County, along with his parents and three siblings.

Clifford Spurgeon Garner (1892-1918)

Clifford Garner was born at Craig's Mill in Saline County, the

youngest of seven children. His father died when he was six. When he registered for the draft on June 5, 1917, he was a telegraph operator for the Missouri Pacific Railroad. He was a radio instructor in the SATC. While the newspaper reported that his father was at his side when he died in the school's infirmary at 2:30 a.m., October 18, 1918 – about the same time that Gage was dying – it seems more likely that his mother Mary was with him, and went with Garner's body to Little Rock. He is buried in Salem Cemetery, East End, Saline County, with his parents.

James Kelly Gage (1898-1918)

James Gage was born in Missouri, probably Clinton County. He was named for his parents James S. and Margaret Frances (Kelly) Gage. By 1910, he and his older brother Frank were newsboys, selling papers on the streets of Cameron, Missouri, while their father James S. Gage was living on his "own income." (Frank was on the honor roll at Missouri Wesleyan College, Cameron, Missouri in 1919, suggesting that this family valued education.) When he registered for the draft in September 1918, he was working for his father on a farm in Horatio in Sevier County. Gage came to Fayetteville to enter the SATC, and was stricken with influenza soon after. His parents were with him when he died at 2:30 a.m. on October 18, 1918, following several days of illness. He is buried in Evergreen Cemetery in Clinton County, Missouri.

Otto Paul Benecke (1894-1918)

Otto Paul Benecke of Fairmont, Garfield County, Oklahoma, was born in Minnesota, before moving to Oklahoma around the time it became a state. He was a mechanic. Otto's mother died about nine months before Otto died from Spanish influenza (October 19, 1918) at Camp Pike, Pulaski County. (Camp Pike had one of the highest death rates from influenza and pneumonia in the Army. In early October, a thousand men there were falling ill every day. There were about 52,000 men housed there.)[26] His younger brother, who had also enlisted, could not be notified of Otto's illness and death

because he was "in a camp somewhere." His parents were both German, and his tombstone in Zion Lutheran Cemetery in Fairfield has a stanza from a German cavalry man's morning song, "Darum still, Darum still, Fueg ich mich wie gott es will."[27]

Adolph Heinrich Robeoltmann (1896-1918)

Like Otto Benecke, Adolph Robeoltmann was born in the Midwest (Iowa) of German parents. They came to the United States on the same boat, and later married. Just after Oklahoma became a state, the Robeoltmann family moved to Noble County, Oklahoma. By the time Adolph registered for the draft in June 1918, his father had been dead nearly five months, and two other sisters had died in the previous decade. Adolph died at the university infirmary early on the morning of October 19, 1918 of pneumonia. His mother Helene was with him during his illness and accompanied the body home. Adolph shares a stone with his father Gustav (1870-1918), and two sisters, Esther Helene (1907-1910) and Anna Marie (1898-1912).

Roscoe Elwin Cress (1898-1918)

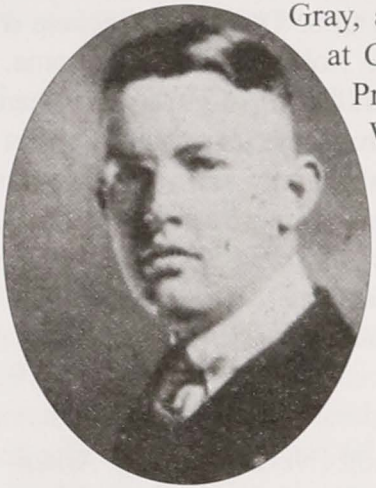
Roscoe Cress was one of two Prescott (Nevada County, Arkansas) soldiers known to have died in service. Like Cooperrider, he was born in Nebraska. Soon after his birth, his family moved to Atchison County, Kansas, and then to Nevada County, Arkansas. His father was superintendent of the ice factory, and Roscoe was its bookkeeper when he filled out his draft card in September 1918. After two weeks illness, he died October 21, 1918 of influenza in Fayetteville, while attending the SATC. His body was returned to Prescott for burial, but no friends could attend his funeral because public gatherings were restricted by health officers.

Arthur Carl Jackson (1896-1918)

Arthur Jackson was born in Maryville, Blount County, Tennessee. Around 1905, his family moved to Wagoner, Oklahoma. On moving to Oklahoma, his father (who had been a farmer in the 1900 census) was the city marshal in 1910 and a railroad laborer in 1920.

When Carl registered for the draft in June 1918, he was working for O. H. Ellington in Wagoner. He died of influenza and pneumonia at noon October 23, 1918, at Gray Hall.[28]

Gray Hall was one of the first men's dormitories, built in 1906, shortly after its namesake's death December 14, 1905. It featured stacked porches. The dormitory was torn down in 1966 and replaced by present-day Mullins Library. Its namesake, Oliver C. Gray, was professor and reportedly commander of the military department.39



Arthur Jackson

Gray, although born in Maine and educated at Colby and Dartmouth colleges, was in Princeton, Arkansas, when the Civil War began – that being where he and his wife were currently teaching. He enlisted in the 3rd Arkansas Cavalry (CSA). After the Civil War, he moved from the Princeton Female Academy to St. John's College, Little Rock in 1867, and he, along with his wife Virginia Lafayette (Davis) Gray joined the university in 1874, and served at least one term as mayor. Oliver and Gray streets in Fayetteville are named for him. Col. Gray taught courses in civil engineering, mathematics, and military sciences while Mrs. Gray taught drawing and painting at the university. He was reportedly dismissed from the university (as were all the faculty along with President D. H. Hill) in 1884. He then became the principal of Washington Elementary School. After Virginia's death in 1886, he rejoined the university in 1888. In 1895, he and his second wife Mary Melbourne (Borland) Beattie moved to Little Rock, where he became the superintendent of the Arkansas School of the Blind.

Arthur's parents were with him, and accompanied his body home to Wagoner. By then, the University, at least, believed the influenza had largely run its course, although Harry Lee Musgrove's mother died of influenza that week. Arthur and his parents are buried in Elmwood Cemetery in Wagoner. His brother and sister later moved

to California, where Arthur's nephew Jess Stonestreet Jackson Jr. would later co-found the Kendall-Jackson winery.

William Y. Ellis (1883-1918)

The oldest person associated with the university to die in the World War, Ellis was a Fayetteville native and earned a B.E.E. in 1902. Three of his four siblings are known to have attended the university. His brother Oscar Ferguson Ellis (civil engineer, prep school), Major John R. Ellis (B. E. E., 1903), who worked for Bluff City Lumber Company, Pine Bluff, before enlisting, and his sister Miggie (normal school, 1898), who taught school in Fayetteville and Pine Bluff, and did office work. (Their sister Gertrude may have also attended the university since both she and Miggie were teaching school in 1900.)

William Ellis

After graduating, William became an instructor at the Branch Normal College, Pine Bluff in 1905. (Branch Normal was formed in 1875 for African-Americans, and became a land grant institution under the Morrill Act in 1892 and was the precursor to UA-PB.) His brother John and sister Miggie may have been in Pine Bluff at about the same time. According to William's death certificate, he was married.

Ellis died in Camp A. A. Humphreys, Virginia of influenza on November 21, 1918 – ten days after hostilities ceased, and about five weeks after Shipley's death there.

His death shocked his parents. His father Robert Oscar Ellis, aged 71, died December 15, 1918 and his mother Harriet Newell (Rutherford) Ellis, aged 63, died four weeks later. As Harriet's obituary puts it, they "suffered a severe shock from the death of their son in France [sic], from which neither recovered and grief over the loss of her husband following her son's death is thought to have caused her passing." His brother Major John R. Ellis also was in the

Great War, serving on Pershing's Staff in France. When his parents died, John was ill in a base hospital in France. William's siblings Gertrude and Oscar accompanied Mrs. Ellis' body to Fayetteville, but Miggie was so ill with influenza that she was unable to attend her mother's funeral. While his parents (and sister Gertrude (Ellis) Jackson) are buried in Evergreen Cemetery, Fayetteville, William is buried in Colorado, where his sister Miggie's body would later be interred beside him. His brother John (1884-1964) is reportedly buried in North Carolina.

Fay Powell Washington, M.D. (1894-1918).40

While many of the students had fathers in the medical profession, Dr. Washington is the only one who was himself a doctor. Fay was born in Des Arc, Monroe County, graduated from Clarendon High School, and earned his Doctor of Medicine from the University of Arkansas School of Medicine in Little Rock. His father died before he turned three, and he and his sister Jamie were raised by his mother and stepfather, Lyda (Thomas) and Richard Lynch, in the Delta. He graduated from the University of Arkansas School of Medicine in 1917. In June, when he registered for the draft, he was a physician for Little Rock's county hospital, and the registrar reported that he had "all members of the body." He died in France on December 11, 1918 (a month after hostilities ceased), and is buried in St. Mihiel American Cemetery, Thiaucourt, Meurthe-et-Moselle, Lorraine, France. Jamie named her third child, born April 9, 1919, Faye Powell Reid.

His mother and Claude Sims' mother were two of the three women from Monroe County to travel on the 1929 Pilgrimage of Gold Star Mothers. Other university mothers on this trip included Susie (Walker) Shelton.

Beverly Ann Bird (1896-1919)

Beverly Ann Bird of Waldron, Arkansas, reminds us that women also served in the World War. She was the last of the University's affiliates to die. One of ten children of John A. and Sarah Ann (Taff)

Bird, Ann had attended nursing school at the university, but was teaching in the Waldron schools when the American Red Cross recruited nurses to help with the influenza pandemic. She and her sister Nell both volunteered in late 1918. Nell graduated from UA, and was the head of the English department at Hot Springs High School before she volunteered, and was assigned to Camp Meade, Maryland as a laboratory technician. Ann and Nell were at Camp Meade when Ann died February 5, 1919. Her body was buried with military honors, and her casket was draped in the United States flag, with six uniformed soldiers serving as her pallbearers.

Beverly Ann Bird

End Notes

1. William Y. Ellis and Donald Wilson are on the University Gold Star List (1919), but are missing from the 1923 memorial.
2. Scott says six of the three hundred infected died. Scott, 338. Photo of the infirmary at 339 from Special Collections. That seems to be wrong.
3. Nice photo at https://www.facebook.com/FabulousXi/photos/a.691396964257735.1073741832.540799169317516/691397500924348/?type=3&theater.
4. Lee Hugh Rogers may also have been a UA student as well as their sister Julia Ann Rogers, a music teacher who was in college two years.
5. Dougan, Michael B. "Transportation," *Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*. accessed at http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?entryID=399; Stager, Claudette. "Dollarway Road," *Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*. Accessed at http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?entryID=5237
6. Special Collections.
7 "Hut Dedication Friday Night Realization of 15 Year Dream," *Northwest Arkansas Times*, Feb. 20, 1941, 10-11. Two page spread on the dedication.
8 "Legion Post to Observe 52nd Birthday Thursday," *Northwest Arkansas Times*, March 17, 1971, 3.
9 "Legion Marching Song Selling Widely; To Be State Convention Air," Fayetteville Daily Democrat, July 17, 1924, 5.
10. The 1940 census reports two years college.
11. Special Collections finding aid for scrapbook at https://libraries.uark.edu/SpecialCollections/findingaids/reagan/reaganaid.html#contents.

12. "Light, Liberty and the Pursuit of Education: The Unique Design of Maximlite Schools," Missouri Valley Chapter Newsletter, Society of Architectural Historians. Accessed at http://www.stlouisarchitecture.org/pdf/2014%20Spring%20C.pdf The article says it was "unknown where or if he received a degree in engineering or architecture." The 1940 census, however reported that he had had four years of college. An advertisement in the April 14, 1936, issue of the Fayetteville Daily Democrat announcing FHA loans included both Ewing Shelton and Rogers Electric Supply as participants — two brothers of men who died in World War I.
13 "Home of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Shelton," *Fayetteville Daily Democrat.* July 19, 1930, 8.
14 The University of Arkansas Libraries Special Collections hold the Herbert Bradley Martin Family Papers, Manuscript Collection 963, including letters and photos.
15 Elizabeth M. Meek, "Two Pioneer Doctors of Southeast Arkansas: John Wilson Martin and Charles Nicklin Martin," The Arkansas Historical Quarterly 5, no. 2 (1946): 114–22. J. W. Martin and C. N. Martin both attended Tulane.
16 Reynolds, John Hugh and David Yancey Thomas. History of the University of Arkansas (), 446-448.
17 "Claude Dinsmore," accessed at http://arkansasgravestones.org/view.php?id=363141
18 Kim Allen Scott, "Plague on the Homefront: Arkansas and the Great Influenza Epidemic of 1918," The Arkansas Historical Quarterly 47:4 (1988): 311–44.
19 Mrs. Sarah B. Crenshaw, her daughter in law Savannah, and granddaughter Alice kept a boarding house at 213 N. Block Street, with five boarders. Alice later graduated from the university, having enrolled as a freshman in agriculture in 1922, and a Kappa Kappa Kappa in 1925. Alice (Crenshaw) McGinnis eventually returned to 213 Block Street, where she died in 1986.
20 George Wesley Droke (1854-) had been professor of mathematics and astronomy since 1891, and had taught the College Men's Bible Class at the Methodist Episcopal Church, South (now Central United Methodist Church) for years according to the 1911 yearbook, which was dedicated to him. By 1928, *One Hundred Years of Fayetteville* described him as the oldest then in service and "known to thousands as a thorough teacher, the scourge of the indifferent, and a princely, Christian man." 63.
21 Don't confuse him with Gustav Adolphus Walther, M.D., who fled Chicago for the Honduras in 1902.
22 McKelvy, Jerry. "Obituaries from the Prescott Daily News – 1918," Reports obituary for Leonard Christopher Hamby on Oct. 18, 1918, Prescott Daily News, and accessed at http://www.argenweb.net/nevada/obits-PDN-1918.htm.
23. Send Peggy Lloyd an email re Prescott soldiers for her records.
24. The 1910 *Cardinal* has a fine photo of Henry Tovey and a brief biography.
25. Scott, Kim Allen. "Plague on the Homefront: Arkansas and the Great Influenza Epidemic of 1918," *The Arkansas Historical Quarterly* 47, no. 4 (1988): 311–44.
26 Ibid.
27 The phrase is from the last stanza of Willhelm Hauff's "Reiters Morgenlieb," or "The Horse-man's Morning Song," and an 1869 translation gives the wording as "So quietly, so quietly, I submit, as God wills it."
28 "Flu Epidemic at U. of A. Nearly Eradicated," *Fayetteville Democrat.* October 23, 1918. The newspaper reports that "of the three hundred and some odd men who have been ill at university barracks, base hospital and infirmary, all have now been discharged except 45, and all but five of them are now on solid food and considered convalescent. None of the five is in a dangerous condition, according to the

Nursing Committee in charge."

29 "Gray Hall," *FayettevilleHistory.com*, accessed at http://www.fayettevillehistory.com/photos/ua_bldgs/grays.html; "Col. Oliver Crosby 'O.C.' Gray," *Find a Grave*, accessed at https://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=8947053; Moneyhon, Carl H., and Virginia Davis Gray. "Life in Confederate Arkansas: The Diary of Virginia Davis Gray, 1863-1865, Part I." *The Arkansas Historical Quarterly*, 42:1 (1983): 47-85. doi:10.2307/40022888; "Oliver Crosby Gray and the Third Arkansas Cavalry," accessed at http://files.usgwarchives.net/tn/shelby/military/civilwar/other/gray9mt.txt.

The following story about a new road being constructed from Springdale to Savoy via Tontitown ran in the June 27, 1919, edition of the Fayetteville Daily Democrat.

Start Survey of Springdale Road

Surveying of the Springdale-Tontitown-Savoy road, district No. 6, began today, when Hamilton and Shreve started a crew on the work. Mr. Hamilton announced that the work would require about one week's time.

Mr. Hamilton stated that between Litteral and Old Wheeler there is a narrow neck of only half a mile, which if connected by a good road would bring to Fayetteville a great deal of trade which is now going elsewhere, connecting it up with about fifteen square miles of territory. This small piece of road would cost only about $2,000, and would properly belong to District No. 5.

The Fayetteville-Litteral-Savoy road now runs west to east along an irregular parallel and could easily be connected with the suggested half-mile at the narrowest point.

Women in the Great War

A Summarization of Elizabeth Griffin Hill's 'Faithful To Our Tasks: Arkansas's Women and the Great War'

EDITOR'S NOTE: This condensed version of Elizabeth Griffin Hill's book will give researchers a quick overview of the shift from Victorian era to the progressive period among Arkansas women.

By Kimberly Hosey

The United States joined the Great War on April 6, 1917. Throughout the duration of World War I, women within Arkansas worked tirelessly to assist their state and country by any means necessary, oftentimes personally sacrificing for the greater good. Since women were seen as "safeguards for the moral and spiritual forces of the nation," by April 21, 1917, the United States Council of National Defense appointed a woman's committee, known as the National Woman's Committee, to their council.[1] The National Woman's Committee was tasked with the registration of women for general service, food production and conservation, oversight of industrial conditions concerning women and children, child education and welfare, and the education of women outside of the Red Cross service.[2] After the United States appointed a woman's committee to the Council of National Defense, the next step was for states to organize their own individual women's councils. On July 1, 1917, Governor Charles H. Brough appointed the woman's council of defense for Arkansas, known as the Arkansas Woman's Committee (or the AWC).

By the summer of 1917, the United States was in full combat mode and the conservation of food and other commodities had be-

come a main priority in order to keep America's large army and civilians fed.[3] One of the ways in which the United States promoted food conservation was by creating the Food Administration's national pledge cards. These cards were created in order to encourage Americans to conserve food during the war. It was believed that food as a whole would be a deciding factor in the war (especially wheat, meat, butter, milk, and sugar).[4] By December 30, 1918, the AWC was able to report that 55,000 women from Arkansas had signed food conservation cards.[5] Women faced specific domestic struggles due to the strict conservation of food. Since women were in charge of meals for their family, they had to learn to make do in the kitchen without certain commodities. Women even created recipes that included non-conserved ingredients in order to adapt to the war on the home front, including cottage cheese and peanut butter soup, cottage cheese loaf with nuts, fifty percent cornmeal biscuits, and many more.[6]

Along with other tasks, women within the AWC and women within the Red Cross helped with the demand for supplies on the war front.[7] These supplies included hospital necessities, knitted socks, sweaters, and wristlets for the soldiers. Beginning on November 4, 1917, a "sweater campaign" started for the Arkansas National Guard.[8] Women could donate yarn, knit objects, or donate money to the cause. Arkansas women also created comfort bags for sailors on the U.S.S. Arkansas.[9] On top of this, the AWC provided canteen services to companies en route to training throughout Arkansas.[10]

The United States' entrance into the Great War opened up opportunities for women to enter employment in new positions that were previously closed to them. Women began working in sawmills, box factories, and on the railroads. In some American cities with great shortages of men, women would have had to take the place of men in heavy, strenuous work, such as loading freight cars.[11] Women were willing to work for lower wages in order to help the war effort and the conservation of resources. Unfortunately, when these brave women accepted less pay in order to help their country, fear was instilled within the men of America. By women accepting less pay and benefits, many men believed that women would dilute the standards

of income and benefits that the men had struggled to gain.[12]

In the beginning months of 1918, the AWC was finalizing plans for a "registration-for-service campaign" for women.[13] Women of all ages were urged to indicate their willingness and ability to engage in a variety of occupations. Forty-three thousand Arkansas women registered for service in over 155 trades and professions.[14] These included agriculture, home gardens, apple picking, cotton picking, industrial work, telephone and telegraph work, Red Cross work, and much more.[15] Women were also encouraged to sign up as nurses or fill vacated teaching positions.[16] Education reformers considered the home and school to be two "naturally feminine realms in which women could nurture the next generation." Women were also associated with having the power to awaken the sympathies of children and inspire them with a desire to excel.[17]

By November 1917, the medical department of the U.S. Army had begun a campaign to immediately enlist 500 graduate nurses into the army nurse corps. Twenty thousand nurses would be called into service in America and on the European front to serve in military hospitals; shortages of registered military nurses became critical in 1918.[18] The AWC also appointed women to work with a representative of the army camp entertainment committee and with Governor Charles H. Brough to deal with the seedier side of military training camps in cities.[19] During the war years, the AWC (and other federal and state committees) shared a common concern, the extensive spread of venereal disease.[20] The AWC then turned its attention toward the young women and schoolgirls of Arkansas. Representatives of thirty-five central Arkansas organizations, including women's organizations, met to create the Health and Recreation Association, which was run solely by women. These women were appointed to head up committees of chaperones, committees of city mothers, and mass meetings, all aimed at keeping girls off the streets and out of inappropriate situations.[21]

As Little Rock became a city with a military training camp, the obligations and responsibilities of many organizations of women within the area grew exponentially, such as the Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA). The Little Rock YWCA was estab-

lished in 1911 and its goal was to provide women and girls in the community access to education, recreation, employment, and lodging. By December of 1917, a Hostess House at the newly established Camp Pike near Little Rock had been dedicated and the YWCA employees and volunteers from local women's organizations provided comfort and guidance to hundreds of women visiting loved ones at the military post.[22]

Along with guiding the welfare of women and male service members, the AWC emphasized the importance of caring for children. The Child Welfare Department of the AWC had the purpose of "safeguarding the moral and spiritual forces of the nation so that those inner defenses of our national life may not be broken down in the period of the war." During this time, the United States had the eleventh highest infant mortality rate in the world.[23] Clean milk was not always available and disease spread due to inadequate diets. In order to combat discomfort and illness and care for the families of America, the wartime child welfare effort was divided into two categories: the health and well-being of preschool children and babies; and the improvement of schoolchildren's education and school attendance. Arkansas had a goal to save the lives of 2,170 babies.[24] The Child Conservation Department of the federal government sent out countywide campaigns, which gave information about prenatal care, birth registration, infant feeding, and food for children. The Washington County Woman's Committee in Northwest Arkansas organized a band of professional entities. "Local physicians, nurses, and Washington County volunteers helped by including health exhibits and lectures on the care of children, child nutrition, and social and moral conditions."[25] Other efforts by local committees to help aid children included the distribution of posters and exhibits in rural schools, and steps to establish free clinics and to secure a visiting nurse. The Washington County Woman's Committee also reported that its members had arranged for public meetings in which they addressed food conservation, war savings stamps, Red Cross work, health, and child welfare.[26]

On top of caring for children's health, women clubs within Arkansas also cared for the children's education and schooling. For

example, child labor weakened education within Arkansas. After war was declared, the Council of National Defense joined the U.S. Department of Education in its efforts to make childhood education a priority. Arkansas' women were given the dual responsibility of improving education and school attendance simultaneously.[27] Along with child labor, problems of illiteracy, poverty, malnutrition, and lack of clothing were just a few of the struggles Arkansans faced.[28] In 1917, Dr. Anna Shaw, the chairman of the National Woman's Committee, urged state divisions of the National Woman's Committee to encourage teachers to become members of their local woman's committee, since teachers were considered the best people to interest the children and their parents in the matter of illiteracy and the betterment of schools. Women within local woman's committees were urged to ensure that all schools were full-time, all teachers were well equipped, and scholarships were provided in areas of dire poverty.[29] As a result of these efforts, the illiteracy rate dropped to 9.4 percent, school attendance increased to 71 percent, and the average school term increased from 77 to 126 days per year by 1919.[30]

Women throughout Arkansas also helped with pandemics of illness and disease during the war, such as measles, influenza, mumps, pneumonia, and scarlet fever. In the beginning months of 1918, Camp Pike had a high rate of disease among its soldiers. Within just six days, thirty lives had been lost to illness alone. Unfortunately, the epidemic spread to the civilian population and paralyzed the entire state. The Arkansas Woman's Committee was requested by Dr. James C. Geiger, the U.S. Public Health Officer for Arkansas, to help provide nourishment to families unable to take care of themselves.[31] Later, the entire responsibility of providing supplies and delivering food to the homes of the sick in central Arkansas was taken over by Little Rock women through efforts of the Council of Defense for Arkansas and other organizations. Over 2,000 people were provided soup and other sustenance.[32] Women throughout Arkansas also volunteered their time as emergency nurses to help with the pandemics.[33]

On a more political note, Arkansas women's efforts towards voting rights gained momentum during World War I. Although not

all members of women's clubs advocated for suffrage, those who did usually came from within female organizations.[34] Throughout the late 1800s, the suffrage movement was seen by many as a joke. Fortunately, women around Arkansas increasingly campaigned for suffrage and, by 1914, the suffrage movement had gained popularity throughout the state. That same year, the Arkansas Woman Suffrage Association (AWSA) was created. Even with the United States' entrance into WWI, suffrage efforts did not cease. During 1917 and 1918, as men were fighting violent battles overseas, Arkansas' daily newspapers dispersed news of the suffrage movement. These newspapers dealt with the news of suffrage both on the national stage, which took place in Washington D.C., and on the local stage, which focused on state and local primary elections within Arkansas.[35] In January of 1917, Governor Charles Brough made clear his support for women's suffrage in Arkansas stating that, "Arkansas's women should have a voice in all questions affecting property, education, and morality of the commonwealth and our beloved state."[36] By March of 1917, the Riggs primary suffrage bill passed, which allowed women to vote in primary elections in Arkansas. Suffragists encouraged women to vote every chance they got so that women as a whole would not be disenfranchised.[37] Along with Governor Brough, President Wilson endorsed women's right to vote in order to reward them for their services and sacrifices during the war. In July of 1918, members of the Arkansas's constitutional convention met in Little Rock and delegates endorsed full suffrage for women. In December of 1918 the state constitution was submitted for ratification.[38] Despite women's relentless campaigns, the proposed constitution failed by 13,000 votes. The defeat was blamed on bad weather, lingering effects of the influenza epidemic, and light voter turnout, but other contributions to its failure included unpopular provisions within the constitution such as taxation and prohibition. When the state legislature met in January of 1919, both houses submitted an amendment to the Arkansas constitution giving women the right to vote, and also submitted a resolution that asked the federal government to submit an amendment to the U.S. Constitution that would give women the right to vote. The U.S. Congress approved

the federal women's suffrage amendment in June of 1919 and submitted it to the states for ratification. That July, the Arkansas Senate approved the amendment, and Arkansas became the second state in the south and the twelfth state in the nation to ratify the Nineteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.[39]

Notes

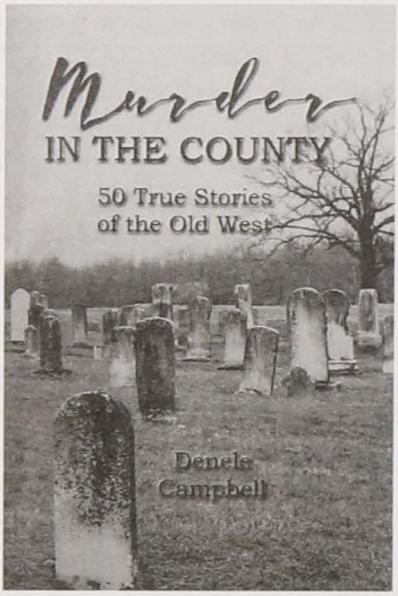
Note: The word "woman" was used in this summary as it was used in Hill's book.

1. Hill, Elizabeth Griffin. "Faithful to our tasks": Arkansas's women and the Great War. Little Rock, AR: Butler Center Books, 2017, 17.
2. Ibid.
3. Ibid., 19.
4. Ibid., 24, 25.
5. Ibid., 27.
6. Ibid., 41–49.
7. Ibid., 51.
8. Ibid., 56.
9. Ibid., 59.
10. Ibid., 55.
11. Ibid., 68.
12. Ibid., 66.
13. Ibid., 73.
14. Ibid., 74.
15. Ibid., 75.
16. Ibid., 79.
17. Ibid., 81.
18. Ibid., 83.
19. Ibid., 100.
20. Ibid., 101.
21. Ibid., 103.
22. Ibid., 108.
23. Ibid., 110.
24. Ibid., 111.
25. Ibid., 112.
26. Ibid., 113.
27. Ibid., 115.
28. Ibid., 116.
29. Ibid., 117.
30. Ibid., 120.
31. Ibid., 123.
32. Ibid., 124.
33. Ibid., 125.
34. Ibid., 126.
35. Ibid., 127.
36. Ibid., 128.
37. Ibid., 129.
38. Ibid., 135.
39. Ibid., 136.
40. Ibid.
41. Ibid.

Murder in the County: 50 True Stores of the Old West

Author: Denele Campbell

Contrary to popular notion, Arkansas was part of the Old West along with Texas and the rest of those more familiar dusty southwestern places. Its western border joined up with the Indian Nations, where many a weary marshal rode out with his bedroll and pistol carrying writs from the U. S. District Court at Fort Smith in a search for a steady stream of men rustling livestock, stealing horses, selling whiskey, or running from the law.



From its earliest days, Washington County, Arkansas, experienced some of the worst that the Old West had to offer. At unexpected moments, county settlers faced their fellow humans in acts of fatal violence. These murderous events not only ended hopeful lives but also forever changed those who survived them. Not to say that the murders in the county all stemmed from conflict along its western border — plenty of blood spilled within its communities and homesteads.

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The history of First United Presbyterian Church is in many ways a history of Northwest Arkansas. The architectural plan for the new town of Fayetteville is outlined in the book with references to the founding families of Cane Hill and Washington Courthouse. The young church brought the comforts of the sacraments to the early settlers while meeting in tents, homes and businesses. In the early 1860s, the church built its first permanent home at 9 North Block Street. Like many southern communities during the Civil War, Fayetteville was divided in loyalties, and the new church building with its furnishings and historic records was burned.

First United Presbyterian Church has also impacted Fayetteville's history by leading the efforts to establish White Chapel Mission, the Richardson Center, Creative School, Lifestyles, Cooperative Emergency Outreach (CEO), Butterfield Trail Village, the first student infirmary at the university, and the United Campus Ministry. The history of Presbyterianism in Northwest Arkansas is also a history of education. The church has pioneered educational opportunities for children, women, and the disabled. In honor of this involvement, several community and university buildings are named in honor of church members. Members were also instrumental in the peaceful integration of the university's student center and Fayetteville High School.

A Light on the Hill is the authoritative history of the Fayetteville First United Presbyterian Church over the past two centuries.

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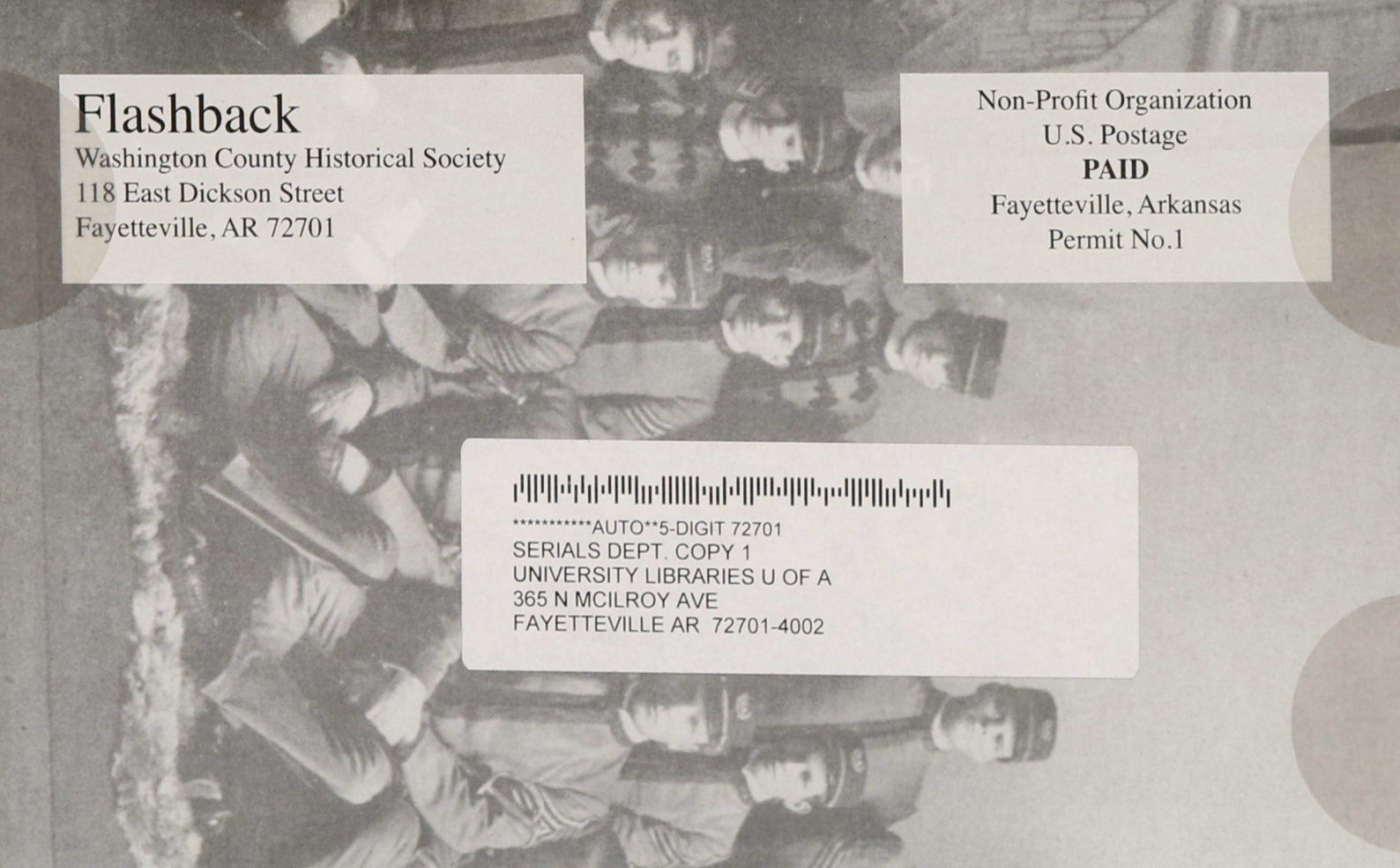

Flashback

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